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Massillon Independent.

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MASSILLON IRON FOUNDRY.
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AT HOME.

BY CHRISTINA G. ROSETTE.

When I was dead my spirit turned
To seek the much frequented house;
I passed the door, and saw my friends
Feasting beneath green orange boughs;
From hand to hand they pushed the vine,
They sucked the pulp of plum and peach;
They sang, they jested and they laughed,
For each was loved of each.

I listened to their honest chat,
Said one: "To-morrow we shall be
Plodding along the fatuous road,
And counting miles and miles of sea."
Said one: "Before the turn of tide
We will achieve the cyclone seat."
Said one: "To-morrow shall be like
To-day, but much more sweet."

"To-morrow," said they, strong with hope,
And dwelt upon the pleasant way;
"To-morrow," cried they one and all,
While no one spoke of yesterday,
Their life stood full at blessed noon;
"To-morrow and to-day," they cried,
I was of yesterday.

I shivered comfortless, but cast
No chill across the tablecloth;
I all forgotten, shivered, said,
To stay, and yet to part how loth;
I passed from the familiar room,
I, who from love had passed away,
Like the remembrance of a guest
Turbid but a day.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

The eye is a hollow ball composed of several membranes, and filled with a transparent liquid; within this is suspended a semi-liquid mass, of the shape of a lens, and called the Crystal-line Lens.

What is the action of the eye on a pencil of rays proceeding to it from any point of a luminous object?

The rays are all made to converge to a point on the back part of the eye.

What is formed on the back part of the eye?

An inverted image or picture of the object.

What is spread over the back part of the eye to receive it?

The retina. This is a fine network of fibres proceeding from the optic nerve that communicates with the brain.

What lies immediately in front of the crystalline lens?

An opaque screen with a hole in its center, through which the light passes.

What is this screen called?

The iris; the round opening at its center is called the pupil of the eye.

The pupil is the aperture or window of the eye.

Is the pupil always of the same size?

It contracts when the light becomes strong, and dilates when it grows feeble; so as always to allow the proper quantity of light to pass into the eye.

What produces this change?

The stimulus of the light upon the nerves of the iris either directly or by transmission from the retina.

INDEPENDENT.
THE CELEBRATION.

Last week we had room to give but a general account of the jubilee held in his place on the 25th ult., and now we do not pretend to make such a report of the doings of the day as the occasion in justice demands. Some additional particulars, however, may be noted, and matters of interest therewith placed on record.

In the posters for this celebration the call began by saying, "The year of jubilee has come," proclaiming peace, liberty and equality. Our colored citizens were specially busy in preparing for the event, and they spared neither time nor labor to make it a success, as the day was to them even more than our national anniversary has been to people of another complexion. And very large numbers of our white fellow citizens, regardless of politics, gave that material aid which is always essential to that success all were eager to realize; for no such demonstration could be organized and perfected without considerable expense.

The long wished for day finally arrived, but the morning looked unfavorable for anything of an outdoor character, as the sky was covered with dark clouds, and rain fell at intervals. But about noon the sun shone out brightly, and everything looked lovely, and so it continued the remainder of the day.

Another source of discouragement was, that none of the speakers arrived before noon, and they were expected in the morning. No nothing was done in the fore part of the day but to indulge in gloomy prophecies, and say it was all a failure. But the sunshine and steam brought the train, and with the train came the principal speaker, Mr. Folger, all of which assured a good success. Mr. R. in the course of his remarks explained the cause of his detention, which was, that he was misdirected in coming here—got on the wrong road—away off toward Canada—and of course he was behind time.

Although the procession was not as large as it should have been, yet there were in its ranks, besides the colored people, many citizens of our own country, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans and other nationalities, all uniting to express their sympathies with this manifestation in behalf of the triumph of right and justice.

Assembled at the grand and spacious opera house, which for magnitude and completeness, has few rivals in the country, it was a rare sight to look upon that "sea of upturned faces," all wearing a pleasing and cheerful expression, which well harmonized with the object of the proceedings. When the venerable president of the day, Wm. Pinn, who for nearly two score years has been known to all our citizens as a most exemplary and good man, took his seat, a spontaneous burst of applause greeted the act with that significance which none could mistake as being well deserved.

The Silver Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Marble, favored the great assembly with several of their well performed patriotic pieces. They were followed by appropriate vocal music, by the choir under the leadership of Prof. Ickes. The John Brown song, which rang through the country wherever our soldier boys went, sung by squads, companies, regiments, and even whole divisions at a time, was sung on this occasion with good effect.

The assembly was also favored with another poem, the sentiments of which were filled with a spirit of liberty, written expressly for the occasion by our esteemed friend, Mr. Fletcher, and set to music by Mr. Ickes, which was well sung, and elicited responses from the great audience. These interesting preliminaries concluded, the president introduced Mr. C. L. Remond, a colored man, of Boston, as orator of the day.

Mr. R. is a quite plain looking man, rather slender, with a pleasant expression of countenance beaming with intelligence, and most agreeable in his style of speech. It is useless for us to attempt to give even an outline of the course of his remarks, which were continued something like an hour and a half, every moment of which he had the undivided attention of the vast multitude before him. There is not a single dissent of opinion, that we have heard, against the manner, spirit

and general character of his fine effort. To realize its effect one must hear for himself. It glowed with the spirit of liberty and fraternity, patriotism and the inspiration of justice and right to all. In language chaste, dignified, without cant or bombast, Mr. R. conveyed a vast amount of thought, in words adapted to the comprehension of all.

It seemed as if the spirit of caste was exorcised from the great hall that day, for black faces could be seen scattered over the audience, each surrounded by multitudes of the pale race, not a few of whom consisted of the beauty and intelligence of the city and vicinity. The negro pew was abolished on that day, and nobody was hurt.

Mr. Folger read letters of sympathy from J. A. Dagdale, of Iowa; A. A. Guthrie, Putnam, O.; Hons. John Sherman, C. Sumner, J. A. Garfield, Judge Chase, Rev. Jas. A. Thorne, Cleveland; Dr. M. R. Delaney, S. C.; and M. R. Robinson, of Salem. The writers of all these letters indicated their partiality for the political elevation of those just enfranchised. The letter of Judge Chase is a document of peculiar value in this connection, and has had an extended circulation over the country. Taking all together this celebration is one to which our citizens, especially the colored people, can ever point hereafter with pride and pleasure. The following resolutions were read and approved by the vast assemblage without a single expression of dissent. They express the feelings of all who favor justice and equal political rights.

The colored citizens of the city of Massillon and vicinity, having this day met at the opera house in said city, for the purpose of celebrating the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, do

Resolved, That the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States is a great measure of justice, security for peace and the logical close and sequence of the rebellion inaugurated and continued in the interests of human slavery.

Resolved, That while this celebration is in honor of our new birth as citizens of the United States of America, and while we would be true to our natures as black men, and render to our friends and the government all that is their due, we feel that as Christians people we should give to God all the glory.

Resolved, That in our new relation as citizens it shall be our aim to show to the world our grateful appreciation of the blessings of liberty and citizenship; that we feel bound by the most sacred considerations that underlie and form the basis of our duty as American citizens, to express our gratitude to a great and noble people for extending to us the blessings, which as a natural right, are the inheritance of all citizens; a fundamental principle of all new governments, and cannot be withheld from one class of citizens without undermining the foundations of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the debt of gratitude can only be discharged by the fidelity, wisdom, manly courage and independence which should characterize us as citizens, seeking above all earthly things the prosperity of our common country; aiming thereby to preserve and perpetuate the union of states, establish and maintain justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and preserve the blessings of liberty to all men of every clime and nationality.

Resolved, That the cause which we uphold in common with all who favor equality before the law cannot stand still; that it must advance until it is secure forever in the hearts of the whole people; therefore must we watch and work, voting only for those that are true and undoubted in devotion to equal rights.

Resolved, That we regard as among the most important elements essential to the well being of any people, educational, as well as moral and religious improvement; with these we urge upon our people to persevere in habits of industry, honesty, sobriety and economy, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the useful arts and sciences, to become proficient as farmers and mechanics, that we may thus open all the avenues to wealth and independence for ourselves and our posterity and avail ourselves of all the resources of an honorable and well ordered life.

That with Hon. Charles Sumner, we do not think anti-slavery work done so long as the word white is allowed to play any part in legislation, so long as it rules public conveyances, steamboats and railroads, so long as it bars the doors of houses bound by law to receive people and furnish them food and lodging, or licensed as places of amusement, so long as it is inscribed on any public schools; nor do we think the work is finished until the power of the nation is felt supreme and beyond question to fix the definition of a republican government, and to enforce the same by the perfect maintenance of

right everywhere throughout the land, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

That we shall ever cherish with grateful remembrance and transmit the same to our posterity, the names and memory of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Joshua R. Giddings, Thaddeus Stevens, and all others of the noble band who stood by us in our darkest hours of peril, and who with their untiring zeal in the cause of humanity aided in elevating four millions of slaves to the condition of freemen, and in exalting one million of freemen to the condition of unfranchised citizens.

That while, in the language of one of Ohio's distinguished statesmen, we do not suppose that the adoption of the fifteenth amendment brings with it the millennium of liberty, we do suppose that we have reached that grand plane of equality before the law which opens before every citizen such a career as his own worth shall entitle him to; that while it is charged that the republican party is endeavoring to carry the negro on the shoulders of the government, we aver that it is not the theory of liberty that any able bodied citizen shall be carried, but that none shall be impeded in the fair and equal race of life; that the fifteenth amendment confers upon the African race the care of its own existence, and places their future in their own hands; and that in view of these responsibilities we accept the situation.

That the thanks of this meeting be and they are hereby tendered to Capt. R. B. Crawford, Marshal of the day, and his corps of assistants, for his and their kindness and assistance in conducting the procession, and other matters connected with the celebration.

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Prof. Ickes and his choir, for the assistance they have rendered to this celebration in furnishing music.

A "MOVING" STORY.

A lady friend of ours, who has "moved" and experienced the pleasurable emotions and general amiability inspired by that interesting event in human life, regards the following as the best picture of "moving" that she has seen. It is from the pen of a reporter on the Buffalo Commercial and was written, as will be seen by the fashion of his bedstead, some years ago, otherwise he must be a very old fashioned sort of person. In New York state the people "move" on the first of May, but out here in Ohio we are more independent about it and "move" whenever convenience suggests a change of locality, though in Central Ohio the first day of April is the customary time for a family to get away from a year's accumulation of cobwebs and dirt.

But hear the "moving" story:
Yesterday was the first day of May, and everybody, except those who were so unfortunate as to own their houses—thereby being liable at any time to be sent to the state prison for the taxes—moved.

We moved.
And it was the movingest sight we ever saw.

Our readers ought to have seen the scene.
Our folks commenced pulling up and tearing down the traps a week ago.

Most of the "plunder" was thrown into a heap and lugged off into loads, with a total disregard of all ordinary rules.

The paragon and hive syrup vials were packed in our new hat—one of McKim's latest and best.

The castor bottles were placed in our other boots, it being so handy to carry them by the loops. The stopper came off the one containing tomato catsup, and the top of the mustard concern was broken off.

That is the best seasoned pair of boots we ever had.

The other family insisted on coming into the house before we got out.

And so we got things mixed up some.

But we got all that belonged to us, at least.

The earthenware because the cook stove was so heavy and one said "d—d it he'd have it if we offered it to him."

Didn't offer it to him, but offered both of them a drink out of a quarter barrel of ale, nearly full, standing up in the kitchen.

They took it—very kindly, but it made 'em thirsty all forenoon.

Guess the spigot must have got out of the barrel on the road, for we couldn't squeeze half a glass out last night.

Finally got moved.

Thought we'd have supper before we tackled the bedsteads and back room stove.

Better half, with patch of soot on her nose, said supper was ready.

She was mad, because when she asked us to bring home a keg of off-salt, we proposed an amendment, substituting a keg of powder and a slow match.

We hate soft soap—have to use so much of it every day in noticing men and things.

Sat down at the table and took a cup of tea that was handed to us.

Thought it tasted strangely, and prospected the bottom of the cup.

Found the brimstone of last of three bro ken matches.

Didn't drink any more tea.
Came very near breaking one of our teeth on a carpet tack in the butter, and thought we'd had supper enough.

Commenced playing put up bedsteads. It's fun when you like it.

But people don't like it mostly.

None of the blasted rails would fit. Got the wrong ones into the wrong posts, and couldn't screw them up.

Marked them all with a pencil before we took them down, and thought we'd know how they went together again; but somebody wiped the marks all out.

And there we were.

Better half suggested that one of our time of life ought to have more patience, and gave it as her opinion that we "couldn't swear the bedsteads to gether."

Found we couldn't.

Finally got 'em up—four of 'em—and commenced putting the cord on.

Cords broke, and we had to tie them together.

The knots wouldn't slip around the legs, and we couldn't draw the rope tight.

More remarks from the children's mother on the subject of profanity.

Didn't pay any attention to her, and thus succeeded in getting through with the job.

Then went down and "harnessed" the stove.

The legs all fell out when we tried to lift it on the zone, but got it into position at last.

Two lengths and one elbow of the pipe missing.

Finally found the elbow in the bureau drawer, and the two lengths rolled up in the parlor carpet.

Got a hatchet and stick of wood and commenced pounding the pipe together.

Knocked a chunk out of one of our knuckles, and got the elbow on wrong end up.

Had to take it all apart and change it.

Commenced pounding again but couldn't make it jibe.

Pounded more.

The more we pounded, the more it wouldn't fit, and thought we'd give it up.

Expressed our opinion in relation to stovepipes in general and this one in particular, and made some allusions to the original inventor of this kind of furniture.

Went to the corner grocery and got "sweet lager," felt refreshed, and resumed the attack on the pipe.

Found out that what ailed us before was that we hadn't pounded it enough.

Remedied the defect and the job was done. Stovesmoked beautifully.

Got wife to tie tags around three of our fingers and one thumb, and thought we'd sit down and have a smoke.

Found meerschaum after a while, and discovered amber mouth-piece broken.

Got the tobacco case, but on ascertaining that the salt cellar had been emptied into it, made up our mind that we wouldn't smoke.

We concluded we'd go to bed, and started to pick our way through the mass of things piled up and scattered about.

Stumbled over the long rockers of a chair and barked one shin. Returned no answer to an interrogatory as to why we didn't break our neck; repeated "Now I lay me," and turned in.

Having a strong constitution, which enables us to bear a good deal of sleep, and always paying strict attention to our sleeping didn't know anything till morning.

Went down stairs and saw wife getting breakfast with tears in her eyes.

Told us she "was deceived in the house,"—if she'd known what it was, she would never have moved into it, and that she'd never be able to "settle" in it.

This settled us, and declining to partake of the frugal morning meal which had been provided—we remembered the supper—we took our departure, promising to call in the early part of the ensuing week, when things had been put to rights.

And we mean to go.

RACE-READING FOR TIPPLER AND TEETOTALER.

If half the cleverness exhibited in petty swindling were only diverted to purposes of honesty, our list of successful business men would be largely increased. But the poverty which sharpens the wit blunts the moral sense, and roguery glories in their skillful subterfuges. Here is a case in point. A shrewd way of obtaining a "smile" has not been devised.

Three ragged, wretched topers stood shivering upon a street corner. They had not a penny between them, and neither had drunk a drop—within half an hour.

They debated the deeply interesting question—how to obtain the next glass. After many impracticable suggestions, one of them said:

"I have an idea! We'll all go in the next shop and drink!"

"No; they are informers?"

"Yes; they buy liquor of you so as to inform against you!"

"I understand," said the Dutchman. "They not catch me. Tank you. You take somthin'?"

"I don't enjoy," and toper No. 1 took a swig with his companions.

"What's to pay?" quoth No. 2 putting his hand into his empty pocket.

Two Dollars a year, in advance.
Massillon, Wednesday, May 4.

Slight efforts have been making lately, in Congress, to change postage regulations, especially the franking system, but from some cause nothing effective has yet been done. The movement made some time ago to abolish the franking nuisance and make everybody, even publishers of newspapers, prepay postage was too great a step—it was wild and impracticable in many respects, and so obviously unjust that the measure has naturally died out. In the course of human events congress may do something in reforming postage matters, but it is slow coming.

A terrible calamity occurred at Richmond, Virginia, one day last week. One of the large, old public buildings was occupied as a court room, and court was in session, a large number of people being in attendance, when one of the floors gave way. The result was, a fearful loss of life, between fifty and sixty people being killed immediately, and something like one hundred others severely injured, a portion of whom may not survive. The catastrophe naturally produced a shock throughout the country, as it was one of that magnitude that few can compare with it in extent. Perhaps more people lost their lives, or are in danger of it, by this late accident, than suffered by the fire at the Richmond theatre in 1811, when a large number of persons were burned alive. That was an event which terrified the whole nation, as nothing like it had occurred before, at least in extent, in this country.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Dayton, whose name is somewhat renowned in the history of our country, is reported as having repudiated politics in disgust, and utterly refuses to be a candidate for congress. Perhaps it is the best thing he can do, as his sort of politics is far below par. Somebody reports that he has lately been lecturing on the history and literature of the Bible, and that his efforts were a success. If so he had better continue at it.

The celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was a grand success at Salem on the 21st ult. A similar demonstration took place at Pittsburg on the 27th ult., which was observed by many thousands of people joining in the procession.

Some of the daily papers are publishing testimony and other proceedings of the McFarland trial, now in progress at New York, by the rod. Thousands of people will read it all, but for a working or business man to undertake it, he will find that he is fooling away time very unprofitably.

Since the democracy have rule in the state of New York free whisky is the order of the day seven days and seven nights in the week. Navby has his head quarters there now, and he is having a good time in keeping the Harp of Erin S'oon, where, there is a constant spiritual flow down the necks of the faithful and untried.

Within the last few days the papers report that archbishop Purcell, now at Rome in attendance at the great Catholic council, with twenty-six other members of that body, have signed a protest in opposition to the dogma of infallibility. It is expected, however, that the ultramontane party will carry the day against these protesters.

The Newark Evening Journal is sorely out of sorts. Its editor closes a long article in Thursday's issue with this dismal but truthful deliverance: "The democracy is a conquered party. Its false leaders have absolutely thrown away the liberties of the people and submission to the central tyranny is the only alternative for a race who have tamely relinquished their rights without a respectable struggle to maintain them."

The approaching election in France is preceded by rumors of an attempt to assassinate the emperor. Several arrests have been made, including officers and members of workingmen's associations. The details are just full enough to indicate that if the report affords sufficient excuse for a surveillance by the police on election day that shall practically prevent voting by the opposition, it will have served the purpose for which it was started.

PARIS, April 30, 1870.—Reports are rife in this city of a new plot discovered by the police against the state and the life of the emperor. It is alleged that yesterday a deserter from the army—a non commissioned officer—was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre, who had in his possession a letter from Gustave Flourens, and a note containing instructions for his part in the execution of the conspiracy. The Figaro says a part of the design of the plotters was to blow up the palace of the Tuileries and the prefecture of the police.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The coin disbursements on account of the May interest, during the week, were \$7,772,407. The other coin interest disbursements were \$113,858. The receipts from customs were \$8,707,999.52. President Grant and family left this morning for West Point. Deputy Naval officer Cornell S. Franklin, officially presented his resignation to day, after 30 years honorable service. Contributions are being received for the Richmond sufferers. The chamber of commerce held a meeting on Monday to take steps to raise funds for their relief. The Fenian raid on Canada is indefinitely postponed. Arrangements are being made for a tournament at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in May, similar to those formerly held in the South. The steamship Duteland from Bremen arrived to-day. Handy & Co's dry goods store on Eighth avenue was burned to-night; loss \$10,000; fully insured.

A man named Hummel, who has been living at Dayton with his family for several years, was astounded on Monday, by the appearance of a woman and six children, who claimed him for her husband and the father of her children. Hummel admits that the woman was his wife, but says she left him several years ago, and hearing nothing of her, and thinking she was dead, he married again. The woman's children are not his. It is an awkward fix for Hummel, who is a good sort of a man, and did not intend to commit bigamy. An effort is being made to compromise the trouble.

It has been argued by a large proportion of newspapers throughout the country that with a yearly surplus revenue of \$100,000,000 it would only be a just concession to the demand of an overtaxed people, for congress to so far remit taxation as to reduce the annual surplus to forty or fifty millions. That it would be safe to do this may be seen by the following example and comparison:

The revenue for the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be about \$893,000,000, and the expenditures \$261,000,000, leaving a surplus in round numbers of \$109,000,000. The revenue of the British government, for the year ending March 31, 1870, was in federal money \$376,720,000, and the expenditures \$358,870,000; leaving a surplus of \$17,850,000. The British government, in view of this surplus, immediately proposed a reduction of taxes, and for that purpose ask parliament to abolish the tax on beer, soap, paper makers, and newspaper stamps; to reduce the tax on sugar one-half, on newspaper postage three-fourths, and the income tax to one and one fourth per cent. With a surplus which seems insignificant in comparison with our own, Great Britain yet proposes to lighten the burthens of her people to the farthest limit consistent with safety. In view of the difficulty with which our farmers and merchants now struggle along between declining markets and burdensome taxation, might not congress properly adopt the suggestion which the British financiers have so recently given?

THE GENERAL REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

With the beautiful spring weather of the past few days business has on all sides shown pleasing evidence of revival. The turtles of Wall street are cooing their sprightliest notes, and the butterflies of Broadway and the west side avenues are out in the sunshine. Every brilliant bird of fashion is making ready her gayest plumage, and the elegant shops up town and down town are all in a flutter with eager customers. Nor is this encouraging change confined to the metropolis. It applies to the trade of the country at large. From all quarters we hear of renewed activity and cheerful anticipations. The south will come to the front with her great staples this year as she has not done since 1861. She has largely increased and improved her cotton cultivation, and the whole country will feel the golden benefit in its exchanges the year be out. Our exports are steadily and largely gaining on our imports, the difference in the last nine months being over thirty-three millions in our favor as compared with the same period of the preceding twelve months, and there is a fine prospect for all our products. The growth of a sturdy and well equipped immigration is remarkable, and the "fair lands of the west" are breaking out all over with a rash of new towns and villages. Public improvement and exploring enterprise are up and at work like giants refreshed with wine, and wherever we turn we are gladdened by the hum of busy industry. Now, if our good legislators, national and local will only rub their eyes and wake up for the occasion, what a run we may make for this brave year 1870!—N. Y. Herald.

PARIS, April 28, 1870.

Many of the political meetings held throughout the country yesterday were excited and turbulent. In all of those which assembled in this city shouts of "Vive la Republique" were heard. Prime Minister Ollivier was violently attacked by the speakers, who styled him a renegade and a traitor. On the breaking up of the meetings the cries for a republic were repeated, and in many cases the people separated singing the Marseillaise. No rioting has occurred anywhere.

The police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period for taking, counting, and declaring the votes on the Plebiscite. The electoral committee, which acted for M. Thiers at the last election, have issued an address to his constituents counseling them to vote "no," or abstain from voting. All the Legitimist journals in the provinces

pronounce for a negative vote or none. Several French bishops have sent from Rome to request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the Plebiscite. Baron Liebig, the eminent chemist, is dangerously ill. Charles Ferdinand Gambon, a representative of the republic in 1848 arrived in Paris yesterday. Cardinal Mathieu has arrived here from Rome.

THE DISASTER IN RICAMOND.

The dead have been taken out of the ruins of the old state capitol, and the funeral services are being held. The whole city has forgotten the bitter partisan excitement which brought most of the victims to the place where they met their death, and all—black and white, rebel and radical—are mingling their sorrows together. The houses of business are closed and the doors are hung with crepe; the bells of the city are tolling, and funeral after funeral files slowly along the streets. The body of the colored senator (Bland) was taken to the depot, and followed by whites and blacks. Governor Walker and ex Governor Wise have both delivered addresses of condolence to the crowds of people about the capitol building, and the legislature is holding informal meetings to express its sorrow. Throughout the ill-fated city grief has succeeded political strife, and the harrowing calamity seems to have levelled with the earthly hopes of the dead all the political differences of the living.

One moral of the sad disaster lies in the fact that care or foresight might have averted it. The building in which it occurred was nearly eighty years old, and the timbers and walls were warped and out of the true level. It seems that some time ago the condition of the old building was examined by carpenters, and they reported that it was safe. The examination evidently was not thorough, or the late disaster would have been averted. The system of a thorough examination of all buildings so old as the state capitol of Virginia should be instituted and enforced at once, and inspectors of public buildings in all cities should be held to a strict account.—N. Y. Herald.

DARIEN SURVEY EXPEDITION.

The New York Herald of Sunday contains a letter from the correspondent of the associated press, giving the latest intelligence in regard to the expedition sent out to the Isthmus of Darien by the government to survey a route for ship canal. The letter is dated at Caledonia bay, 16th March, and states in substance that on the arrival of the surveying party the Indians on both sides of the bay were assured that they would not be molested and their friendship secured. Washington river was explored a mile from its mouth, when the boats found it impossible to proceed further and returned; but it was decided to commence the survey about three hundred yards from the mouth of this river. Subsequent to the survey, accompanied by other officers and sixty four marines, started by the way of Caledonia river to reach the headquarters of the Sava river, and returned on the 3d of March. They passed over Lieutenant Strain's route for a considerable distance, following Caledonia river to the foot of the last range of the Cordilleras that divide the Caribbean sea from the Pacific slope. Then he crossed the mountains to the western slope, had an interview with the Indian chiefs and then returned.

It was a successful reconnaissance, demonstrating that the Caledonia river has a rise of only fifty feet to the mountain spurs, and between that point and the plain of the Saba river on the Pacific slope, there is but one and a half miles of higher elevation. It is believed that the surveys will prove that the water shed between the Caledonia and Saba rivers is not more than 150 feet. Pack mules have been sent for to Carthage. Surveyors are running a line to the lowest of the mountain passes, but the work is slow, owing to the dense undergrowth. The expedition is healthy. The Indians are friendly, but is said the Indians on the Pacific slope are not. Several passes will soon be examined by Solfridge, and all are sanguine of success.

MINORITY JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The bill in the Ohio legislature to allow the minority party in each township and ward of any city, or other election precinct, of the three judges at each election, has been passed into a law. It provides that hereafter the three judges of election in any election precinct shall consist of the two electors receiving at any general April election, the highest number of votes for the office of trustee or councilman, and the elector receiving the highest number of votes for said office of trustee or councilman of those not elected thereto. If of those elected trustees two have equal but not the highest votes, or if the three have the same, or if of those not elected two or more have the highest and an equal number of votes, then the township clerk shall immediately determine by lot which of said two, or which two of said three elected, shall be judge or judges of election. It also provides that "the electors who, according to the returns, would have been selected judges of election, had this act been in force on the 4th day of April, 1870, shall be judges of election, and shall qualify as such, as if the same had been then in force; and said township and town clerks, respectively, shall forthwith determine from such returns who such electors are, and notify them of their selection, a minute whereof they shall make in their records."

The Japanese colony in California promise to exhibit at least five chests of tea at the next state fair from plantations set out last season.

The New York Herald pays Ohio a very neat and just compliment when it says "the Ohio legislature is on an excursion to Washington, where it has the most creditable representation among the high authorities of any state in the union. Besides its congressional delegation, which numbers such prominent men as senators Sherman and Thurman, and representatives Bingham, Garfield, Schenck and Lawrence, not to mention Mungen and Smith, it claims president Grant, chief justice Chase, Gen. Sherman, secretary Cox, and commissioner Delano, the representative chiefs of the Executive and Judiciary departments of the nation, the army, the interior department, and the internal revenue bureau. Quite a brilliant record for a state that was overrun by Indians sixty years ago." Some other states have been putting on airs over their services in the war. Ohio, like some of its leading heroes in the war, is afflicted with modesty, but if it chose to blow its own trumpet it could make a very tidy sort of a blast.

The United States is the home of the newspaper. There are more newspapers in the aggregate and more in proportion to the population than in any country under the sun. The number in the United States is 5,000 against 1,640 in France and 1,260 in Great Britain, and the proportion is one newspaper to every 7000 inhabitants in the United States to 23,000 in France and the same number in Great Britain. It is noticeable that republics are more "newspaper" than monarchies. Switzerland following close on the United States with one newspaper to every 8,000 inhabitants.

Proposals.

Will be received by the undersigned, until Wednesday, May 4th, 1870, for the publication of the ordinances, notices and proclamations, authorized to be published by the city council of Massillon. Ordinances to all respects in relation to proposals to state the price per square for each insertion.

D. W. HUNTSMAN, City Clerk.

LUMBER.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Also Fire Wood always on hand, delivered to all parts of the city.

Pasturage at reasonable rates for 100 head of horses or cattle.

Leave your orders at my office, Massillon, Excelsior Works.—JAS. MALLISS.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Department of Insurance, Columbus, April 18th, 1870.

It is hereby certified that the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., located in Newark, in the state of New Jersey, complied, in all respects with the laws of this state relating to life insurance companies, for the current year, and has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its condition and business, at the date of such statement, (December 31, 1869), to be as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets, including the sum of \$6,197,493.06, in premium notes held by the Comp. on policies issued. \$19,422,567.66
Aggregate amount of liabilities including re-insurance. 16,066,833.99
Amount of income for preceding year in cash. 6,271,200.90
Amount of income for preceding year in notes for premium. 2,223,339.96
Amount of expenditures for the preceding year in cash. 2,237,715.32
Amount of notes used in payment of losses and claims during the year. 70,095.48
In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused [L.S.] the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

JAS. WILLIAMS, Chief Clerk, for Auditor of State.
F. L. B. EDWIN, Agt. Massillon, O.

John M Cooper & Co.

Bell and Brass Founders,

Engine, Rolling Mill

—AND—

LOCOMOTIVE BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

ORDERS FOR

BABITS METAL

Filled on Short Notice.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of John M. Cooper's improved.

Balance Wheel Steam Pump

882 Penn Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE IMPROVED

Renovated & Improved 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Howe

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Also, the best machine oil for sale.

Eric street, north of McLain, Dangier & Co's Store

MARTIN SCHAFER, Agent.

852 1/2

Massillon, O.

\$900.—Wanted.—An active man, in each County in the states, to travel and take orders by sample, for tea, coffee and spices.

The subscriber will give a salary of \$800 to \$1000 a year, above traveling expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales.

Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately.

J. PACKER & Co.

Continental Mills,

354 Bowry, New York.

350-4ins

Dauchey & Co's new advertisements. \$100 to \$250 per month guaranteed. Sure pay. Wages paid weekly to agents everywhere, selling our patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Line. Business permanent. For full particulars address Girard Wire Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight

A work descriptive of the mysteries, vices, virtues splendours and crimes of the City of Paris.

It contains 150 fine engravings of noted places, life and scenes in Paris. Agents Wanted. Address, National Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Canvassing books sent free for

Secrets of Internal Revenue

The most remarkable book ever published, being a complete exposure of the powerful considerations or rings preying on our government. Showing up all cliques from the lowest to the highest. Cabinet officers and Congressmen as well as minor operators, systematic depredations, conspiracies, official corruption, political influence, patronage and wire pulling. A fearless historical work, invaluable to every citizen; containing 540 confessions by a prominent government detective. Over 20,000 copies already sold. Agents wanted. Canvassing books sent free. Address, W. Flint, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED.—\$100 to \$300 per month—clergymen, school teachers, smart young men and ladies wanted to canvass for the new book

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE, or

The Unwritten Word.

By Daniel March, author of the popular Night Scenes. This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the great house with its blooming flowers, singing birds, waving palms, sacred mountains, delightful rivers mighty oceans, thundering volcs, blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us each The Unwritten Word. Rose tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. Send for circular, in which is a full description and universal commendations by the press, ministers and college professors, in the strongest possible language. Ziegler, McCurdy & Co. 139 Race st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Great Medical Discovery!

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS.

More than 500,000 persons bear testimony to their curative effects.

For Female Complaints, whether in old or young, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these tonic bitters have no equal. 52¢ Sent for a circular.

What are They?

They are a gentle purgative as well as a tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving congestion or inflammation of the liver, and all the Visceral Organs.



THEY ARE NOT A

FILE FANCY DRIVE.

Made of poor rum, whisky, proof spirits, and essence liquor, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called tonics, appetizers, restorers, &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all alcohol and stimulants. They are the great blood purifier and life giving principle, a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

\$10 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Eor inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, and goat, dyspepsia, or indigestion, bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers, disease of the blood, liver, kidneys and bladder, these bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

Cleanse and vitiate blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when you find it acid, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, tape, and other worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

In bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers, these bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 Commerce St. New York.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and general agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 and 31 Commerce St., N. Y.

SOLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Magic Comb will change any

colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sold by mail for \$1. Address Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

PLANTATION BITTERS

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by druggists.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

For Family use—simple, cheap, reliable, knits everything. Agents wanted. Circular and sample stocking free. Address Hinkley Knitting Machine Co., 162 West 4th st., Cincinnati, O. 356-3m

House and Lot for Sale. Situated on East street. House one and a half stories high, containing seven rooms. Burn and other out buildings; also, good well and cistern on the premises. For terms call on the subscriber on the premises. JOHN REED. Massillon, Jan. 10—340 ts.

FOR SALE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SECURE BARGAINS.

One large work mare and colt, also, a two seated carriage, one single top buggy, one lumber wagon with pole and shafts, and one double set of harness. The property can all be seen by calling at P. Grubbe's Livery Stable where terms will be made known. P. GRUBBE.

Madness! Paralysis! Death!

may ensue from using preparations for coloring the hair charged with acetate of lead and sulphur. You may know them by the heavy load of dandruff which has to be shaken up before the disgusting compound can be applied. The Journal of Chemistry says there are thirty of them in the market. There is but one dye in existence which contains no deleterious substance, and that is Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

which has been carefully analyzed by Prof. Chilton, and declared by him to contain no lead or any other hurtful ingredient. See his manuscript certificate, at Cristadoro's 6 Astor House, New York. Cristadoro's Hair preservative, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it.

To owners of Horses and Cattle.

Tobias' Derby condition powders are warranted superior to any others or no pay, for the cure of distemper, worms, bots, coughs, loss of milk, bloat, founder, horn distemper, &c., in cattle. These powders were formerly put up by Simpson L. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death the demand has been so great that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; are used for stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs, and increase the milk of cows. Try them and you will never be without them. Col. Philip P. Bush, of the Jerome Park Race Course, Rahway, N. J., would not use them until he was told of what day was composed, since which he has never been without them. He has over twenty racing horses in his charge and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. Sold by druggists and stock dealers throughout the United States. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

Harmless, Restful and Laxative

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing. The attention of the public is invited to the valuable improvement recently made in this preparation. Its indelible property of quickly restoring Gray Hair to its original color, is here combined with a most agreeable dressing, all in one bottle.

Also her Zytobol-amam, another preparation, clear and transparent. A toilet luxury for cleansing, dressing and strengthening the hair, far preferable to French pomades, and at half the cost. Sold by druggists. 311-3rd N. Y.



WHY WILL YOU

RUIN YOUR EYESIGHT

BY USING COMMON GLASSES

When you can purchase

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

Celebrated Perfected

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

The best in the world.

They are recommended by the faculty for purity of material, brilliancy of finish, and their strengthening and preserving powers, in which they excel all others. They last many years without change. They can only be obtained in Massillon, Ohio.

Louis Schaufele,

Watchmaker, Jeweler, Dealer in Musical Instruments &c.

Sole appointed agent for this place peddlers employed or supplied. 3y

NEW ARRIVALS!

Watches and Jewelry,

A STOCK OF

American, English and

SWISS WATCHES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DIAMONDS,

Rich Jewelry and

Silver Ware,

Fancy Goods.

A Great variety of

SILVER GOODS

suitable for presents.

Spectacles of Every Kind.

OPERA GLASSES, CHINA AND GLASS

VASES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

In short, the most complete and largest stock ever before offered, and at prices to suit the times.

JOS. COLEMAN.

313-3m

G. W. DEMUTH: Z. T. BALTZ.

OPERA HOUSE

Drug Store.

G. W. Demuth & Co.,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

Keep constantly on hand every thing pertaining to a modern

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

(Compiling the largest stock of Drugs and Medicines in central Ohio, and are now prepared to offer superior inducements to those wishing.

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES,

HOME TESTIMONY.

Winchester, O., July 25, 1859.

Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir: For the benefit of suffering humanity permit me to say that I have been selling your Scandinavian blood purifier and blood pills extensively, and that they give general satisfaction. I use them in my family and find that they are the very best medicines I have ever used in cases where the disease originates from impurity of the blood. They are healing and strengthening. I would therefore recommend them to all persons afflicted with chronic diseases or wasting of flesh, or any derangement of the digestive organs. Yours respectfully,

ROSS ALISON,

Agent for the above medicines.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Episcopal church.....G. W. Timber, rector.
Methodist Ep. church.....W. Lynch, pastor
Presbyterian.....E. L. Williams, pastor
German Reformed.....H. Korthauer, pastor
Evangelical Lutheran.....P. J. Budd, pastor
St. Joseph's, Catholic.....Father Peck
St. Mary's, Catholic.....Father Leis

1870. 1870.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE!
COMING DOWN! COMING DOWN!!
Prices to Suit the Times!

A Fine Stock of

FURNITURE

of the very best manufacture, and at prices
that cannot fail to meet the approval of the
public, can be found at the

FURNITURE STORE

—OF—

HUNTSMAN & HICKETT

West side of Canal, Main Street,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

We are prepared to furnish

Parlor Suits from	\$75.00 to \$350.00
Chamber Suits from	25.00 to 200.00
Extension Tables from	1.00 to 30.00
Spring seat Lounges from	1.00 to 30.00
Spring Mattresses from	20.00 to 30.00

Pure White Curled Hair Mattresses, Pure
Gray Curled Hair Mattresses,

**All Kinds of TABLES, CHAIRS, BED-
STEADS, SINKS, BUREAUS,**

In short, every article of FURNITURE the public may desire, can be had at our establish-ment, and we will warrant every article we sell to be credit or money back. We guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage we have received from the citizens of Massillon and vicinity, we respectfully ask a continuation of the same.

HUNTSMAN & RACKETT.

Feb 22 1896-4f

FOR SALE,
The desirable dwelling on Prospect street, recently occupied by Thos H Williams. For particulars enquire of
3121f
JOS COLEMAN.

GROCERIES

McDonald & Bruce

Have at all times, and at prices
that cannot be undersold, as
choice a line of

GROCEMME

Queensware

L A M P S,

GLASSWARE,


As can be found in this County.

Trade Solicited, Orders
Promptly Filled and Goods

Warranted, and Delivered to
the city trade. 305tf

McDONALD & BRUCE.


TIME IS MONEY.



LOUIS SCHAUFLE

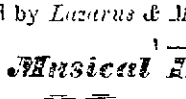
Respectfully informs his patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received a selected assortment of

EIGHT DAY & THIRTY HOUR



Spectacles & Eye-Glasses,
 (With all the latest improvements, manu-
 factured by *Lucas & Morris, Hartford, Conn.*

Musical Instruments



an extensive
Variety,
 consisting of
ACCORDIONS,

9, 1904.

HENRY BIER— AUGUSTUS BACH

Henry Bier, & Co.,

successors to the old firm of

John M. Cooper & Co.,

BRASS CASTINGS

Made promptly to order.

Malleable & Grey Iron Fittings,

Gas Pipe and Tubing,

Throttle, Safety and Check Valves

ALL GOOD PATTERN.

IRON COCKS,

Brass Work of every description
for Steam Water and Oil.

Manufacturer of J M Cooper & Co

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway

On and after Nov. 15, 1869, trains will leave
stations daily. Sundays excepted, as follows:

Train leaves Chicago at 5 35 pm, daily,
Pittsburg 1 25 pm, daily.

<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Exp.</i>	<i>Exp.</i>	<i>Exp. Morn.</i>
Pittsburg...	1 55 a	2 15 p	9 45 a, 6 45 p
Reedsburg...	3 10 a	3 20 p	10 55 a, 8 20 p
Salem...	5 06 a	5 08 p	12 15 p, 10 21 p
Allamore...	6 15 a	6 00 p	1 30 p, 11 15 p
Clinton...	7 00 a	6 40 p	2 15 p, 12 15 p
Transhili...	7 35 a	7 05 p	2 12 p, 12 40 p
Osborne...	8 00 a	7 38 p	3 19 p, 1 25 p
Woolster...	8 35 a	8 05 p	3 50 p, 3 51 p
Mansfield...	10 25 a	9 40 p	5 27 p, 5 51 p
Crest of Air	11 00 a	10 10 p	6 00 p, 4 40 p
Line J. Dep.	11 15 a	10 20 p	6 10 p, 4 50 p
Bayerus...	11 40 a	10 43 p	6 52 p, 5 30 p
St. Sandusky...	12 15 p	11 15 p	7 30 p, 7 10 p
Forest...	12 44 p	11 45 p	8 01 p, 7 45 p
Lima...	1 50 p	12 55 p	9 15 p, 9 3 p
Vanwert...	2 56 p	2 00 p	10 21 p, 10 18 p
Ft. Wayne...	4 30 p	3 20 p	12 05 p, 11 58 p
Columbia...	5 11 p	4 59 p	12 50 p, 12 41 p
Warsaw...	6 06 p	5 49 p	1 50 p, 1 40 p
Elm...	7 55 p	7 20 p	3 25 p, 3 20 p
Vandalia...	7 22 p	7 20 p	1 47 p, 4 30 p
Chicago...	10 10 p	9 20 p	6 50 p, 6 35 p

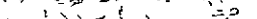
KELLEY BROS.
 Youngstown, Newcastle and Erie ex-
 press Youngstown at 2:55 pm; New-
 castle 3:15 pm; arrives at Pittsburgh 5 pm; return-
 ing, leave Pittsburgh 7:15 am; arrives at
 Castle 9:50 am; Youngstown 10:40 am.
 F. R. MYERS,
 General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Iron, Nails,	Going North—Main Line.		
	Wellsville,	8 55 a	3 55 p
Glass, Sash,	Bayard,	10 25 "	10 "
	Albance,	11 25 "	5 5 a
	Havena,	12 15 "	11 15 a
Doors, Paints,	Hudson,	12 41 "	7 36 a
	Euclid Ave.,	1 34 "	7 19 "
	Cleveland,	2 40 "	7 20 "
Oils & Putty,	Going East—Silver Division.		
	Bethair,	1 50 p	5 15 a
	Bridgeport,	2 40 "	5 55 a
	Steubenville,	3 30 "	7 40 "
	Weavertown,	4 57 "	8 15 "
Saddlery and Trappings.	Smith's Ferry,	5 20 "	8 10 "
	Rochester,	5 50 "	9 25 "
	6 15 "	9 25 "

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